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THE DEMOCRATIC IDEAL.

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, taxing the labor of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered."—National Democratic Platform.

Just as soon as the Democrats get the power they will wipe out the atrocious Republican sugar bounty system and restore the sugar duties. Instead of paying millions of bounty out of the treasury to sugar planters, we will re-establish the revenue tariff on sugar.—Henry Watterson.

We mean to rip up, exterminate, abolish, annihilate, and in the foulest ignominy and disgrace, every vestige of the fraud called protection, wherever we can find it, and, as fast as the needs of the government, increased tenfold by the Republican party, will permit. See!—Henry Watterson.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WHELEW REID, of New York.

CANDIDATE WEAVER, it is said, will do the most of his campaigning, from this time on, in the South, as it is a more promising field.

The banishment of watchers from places where votes are counted is a Democratic step toward the Alabama Democratic system of having the voting revised by the vote-counters.

It won't do, Mr. Cleveland. No one man can write enough letters to enable the government to run itself on the money received from the sale of postage stamps. The robber tariff is still a necessity.

The Iron Hall victims have the matter decided for them by the court. They will pay no more assessments, but will wait with patience the efforts of the receiver to save what fragments of the wreck are left by the "supremes."

If the political organization which cries aloud that the people are poverty-stricken has been dubbed the Calamity party, why should not the party whose organs are trying to keep a great industry out of Indiana, as are all the Democratic papers to-day, be called the Hoedoo party?

"GEN." ADLAI STEVENSON professes to be the adulator of a public speaker, but there are excellent reasons for believing that he will not challenge White-law Reid to joint debate. One of these reasons is sufficient, to wit: he knows that some one would be "done up" and that it would not be Reid.

THAT was a very graceful and appropriate speech made by Whitelaw Reid to the soldiers' and sailors' orphans at Xenia. Mr. Reid did not go to the front as war correspondent without imbibing a large share of that love for country and flag which manifests itself so frequently in President Harrison's utterances.

The hissing of Hill's name by the New York County Democracy will have a soothing effect upon Tammany, of course, and give the literary bureau of ring-master Whitney's committee an opportunity to send out some more pleasing romances about the Harmony, with a big H, that is brooding like a dove over the party in that State.

The hollowness of the pretense by the New York World and other papers that they are raising a campaign fund for educational purposes is shown by the fact that these papers do not discuss campaign issues, but confine their editorial efforts to misrepresentations of the Republican policy and to false statements concerning their own party doctrine.

A NUMBER of Democratic papers are in a high state of excitement because the Journal said that the price of the workman's dinner-pail is 25 per cent. less than it was in October, 1890. The statement appears in a list of comparisons of the retail price of about two hundred articles collected by the New York Economist. It is a matter of little

consequence. The price of sugar is more than 25 per cent. lower, which is vastly more important. The Journal is delighted to notice that these Democratic papers quote the Aldrich report as an authority, which declares that prices were a little lower a year after the McKinley law was enacted and wages all round a little higher.

A SUSPICIOUS CHANGE IN THE ELECTION LAW.

Not the least of the offenses of the Legislature of 1891 was the changing of the election law so as to exclude watchers representing parties and candidates from witnessing the counting of ballots. That provision had been embraced in the election laws of Indiana for years. It was based upon reason, because the larger part of the election frauds which have been perpetrated in the country have been committed by election officers. The Journal has no sympathy with the People's or the Prohibition party, but it holds, with a correspondent of the organ of the former organization in this city, that an outrage was perpetrated upon them when the election law was so amended as to deprive them of the privilege of having watchers to witness the counting of votes. Under the section of the Revised Statutes repealed these watchers had the right to protest against fraud or irregularity in the count. They were practically a part of the official force recognized to be necessary to insure an honest counting of the votes and to look out for mistakes. By the amendment of 1891 watchers are not permitted. The counting must be done by the members of the election board in secrecy. Why has this change been made? Why was this law, that had stood for years to insure an honest count, repealed? No one has yet ventured a reasonable pretext, but its repeal by a Legislature which was guilty of all sorts of partisan unfairness justifies suspicion.

The law provides that the judges and clerks in each precinct shall be such men as the chairman of the county committee of each of the leading parties shall designate. If the Republican committee do their duty in this respect two Republicans can be present to guard against fraud. In some localities it is difficult to get intelligent and faithful men to perform this service. When the Republican committee fail to select Republican representatives as judges and clerks, the inspectors, who, in the places frauds can be looked for, are Democrats, will select quasi-Republicans who will be the tools of the Democratic managers. This is one danger, but it can be avoided if Republican committees are wide awake, and intelligent and earnest Republicans will see that the best service they can render the party is to act as election judges and clerks.

Republicans have every reason to suspect Democratic managers in this State. It was only a few years ago that a conspiracy was exposed in which a number of Democratic managers were implicated, and one or two were convicted of ballot-box frauds. This and other changes in the ballot law have aroused a fresh suspicion. Already Democratic "fine workers" have intimated that "this year it will be only necessary to buy Republican judges and clerks to carry the election." Such intimations from such a source indicate that the matter has been talked of. Let them find in these officers men who cannot be bribed to commit perjury.

Forewarned, it will be possible for Republicans to prevent the frauds which might be perpetrated under the present law forbidding watchers. They can do this by insisting that Republican representatives on boards shall be real Republicans, and by calling for federal inspectors, who cannot be excluded from the places where votes are counted. In Indiana there must be an honest election this year.

THE FREE-TRADE BACILLI.

A learned medical authority recently stated in a popular form, for the information of those who have not had the advantage of a scientific education, that the blood of the most healthy people in the world literally swarms with bacilli which are disease germs, ready to become destructive when the conditions are favorable. This is a very dreadful thing to think about, and it is hoped the scientists are mistaken. However, from what may be observed in a certain class of mental manifestations, there is reason to fear that it is true. The free-trade bacilli seem to have got into the mental circulation of a considerable number of people in this country. These germs are of different forms, but all come under the one classification of the free-trade bacilli. For years the theory of the right to buy in the cheapest market was so generally preached that it was accepted as the truth. Then came a class of people who insisted that nothing of excellence in the general lines of manufacture could be produced in America. Our people, it was said, could do wonders in agriculture and in the production of raw materials for other countries, but when it came to fine goods in any line we were utterly deficient and could never learn.

Indications of the existence of the free-trade bacilli in the Democratic party have appeared several times in its history, to its great detriment. In more remote days it appeared in that element of the Democratic party under that illustrious Democratic leader, Jefferson Davis, when he undertook to set up a cheap labor and free-trade government in the South. Then the disease nearly destroyed the Democratic party. Indeed, in most Northern States it has never recovered from the germination of the free-trade bacilli in the Davis Confederacy. For a number of years there was no condition which was calculated to rouse into destructive power the free-trade bacilli in the Democratic body. Finally, however, the Republican party became the champion of protection and boldly declared that the American people could make as fine goods of all kinds as any other people in the world. This roused into active life all the free-trade bacilli in the Democratic party. The disease which has resulted is a general hatred of everything

American which comes into competition with anything of foreign origin. When the building of war ships was undertaken, the free-trade bacilli in the un-American Democratic leaders led them to declare that it could never be done. When it was given out that the manufacture of plate-glass would be undertaken in this country, the Democracy, whose blood was poisoned by non-Americanism, declared that would be impossible. When the production of silk goods was started, it was denounced as impossible. Now that all these things have been achieved, the free-trade bacilli in the Democratic system have been fructified into Anglophobia, which manifests itself in slandering American products and stigmatizing those who succeed in production as "baron robbers." To-day that disease is epidemic in the leadership of the party. Every organ is depreciating American production and assails the introduction of a new industry with frenzied malignity. So far has this disease proceeded, and so far has it eaten the natural patriotism due to country, that one of these organs recently described the stars and stripes as a "fabric in three colors over which many people are absurdly sentimental."

INDIANA TIN-PLATE.

A statement published in this issue of the Journal relative to the American tin-plate-works at Elwood, Ind., should be read by all who wish to be correctly informed in regard to the status and prospects of that industry. There has been a great deal of very vicious lying about these works by the Democratic free-trade press, and in order to ascertain the facts the Journal sent a reporter to Elwood, to go through the works and state the exact facts about them. The report shows beyond a doubt that the American tin-plate-works are a bona fide business undertaking, backed by men of means and enterprise, who intend to make a success of it and expect to do so if present conditions continue. Democratic papers assert most positively that tin-plate is not and cannot be manufactured successfully in this country. A sufficient reply to this is that the American tin-plate-works at Elwood is doing it. After reading the report no one can doubt that the company has a valuable plant, that it is manufacturing an excellent quality of tin-plate in marketable quantities, and that, for the length of time since it was organized, less than a year, it has accomplished a great deal. The product of the American tin-plate-works falls very far short of meeting the American demand, and yet six car-loads a week is by no means an insignificant product. Within a few weeks this output will be doubled, making an annual product, at present prices of tin, of from \$600,000 to \$700,000 a year. Such an industry as this is a desirable acquisition to any community, and Indiana cannot have too many of them.

The Journal's statement in regard to these works is conclusive, and should set at rest all doubts as to the successful manufacture of tin-plate in Indiana.

THE Indianapolis News, which supports Harrison, says the Anderson tin-plate-works, which were recently sold at auction to satisfy mechanics' liens aggregating \$7,846, employed four men, three boys and eight girls. The men were imported from Wales, it says, and would return home, saying that the pay was better in their own country. The tin-plate industry is a Republican bugbear to throw dust into the eyes of the people.

The above appears in several Democratic papers in this State, which leads to the inference that it has been prepared by the literary bureau of the Democratic State committee. The spectacle of the official leadership of a party or a whole line of party organs assailing a business which is striving to attain a home in Indiana, and sure to be a leading industry in five years, if not molested, is commended to the serious consideration of those who believe in bringing capital and skilled labor to Indiana.

THE following, from the Sentinel of April 25, 1890, was given by a Democratic soldier to a Republican committee-man:

It is apparent that the Republican party has been the place of the soldiers and has more than redeemed the pledges it has made, and will do even more as the opportunity presents itself.

We take pleasure in referring this assurance to that irascible and glibly veteran, Governor Hovey, and his numerous admirers. It is to be hoped that after receiving direct and explicit testimony of this kind they will retire to oblivion and say no more about the claims of old soldiers.

And that old soldier reports that he and others who are Democrats will not vote for Mr. Cleveland because of his hostility to the claims of veterans and the unnecessary sneers of Mr. Cleveland's leading organs in Indiana.

THE commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in his last general order, calls attention to the fact that an imitation of the Grand Army badge has been made, on which the portraits of presidential candidates appear, and denounces the wearing of it, particularly at the national encampment. Commander Palmer is right. The Grand Army is non-partisan. Still, if all the Cleveland supporters who belong to the order will wear that sort of badge, and all those who are not will simply wear the plain Grand Army insignia, it will show how very few Cleveland men there are in that popular organization.

A FEW days since a vote for President was taken on a train of veterans in Kansas, going to the State encampment, which resulted in 116 for Harrison and 9 for Weaver. Mr. Cleveland was not voted for, either because there were no Cleveland men in the crowd, or the Democrats voted for Weaver because their leaders have made it impossible to vote for Cleveland, having endorsed the Weaver ticket. This vote, says a Kansas paper, indicates that the veteran is with Harrison now, as in 1888, and that the Republicans will carry Kansas by a good majority.

WHILE candidates Matthews and Henderson are out instructing the people they might explain why they appointed Chris Stein clerk of the Board of Public Printing against the protest of the Indianapolis Typographical Union and in violation of the law, which requires that such clerk shall have a practical knowl-

edge of the printing trade, which Stein had not. Such an explanation would take a portion of the time devoted to misrepresenting industrial enterprises in Indiana.

A DEMOCRATIC organ having asserted that Mr. You, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth district, is an ex-confederate soldier, leads an exchange to remark that if such is the case he will carry Allen county. As a matter of fact, Mr. You was not born long enough before the war to have served in either army. Engineer You, however, has pulled the Republican locomotive "wide open," to the consternation of the moss-back Democracy.

THE claim that the present tax law does not increase taxes is not only willfully false, but a pronounced insult to the intelligence of the people.—Frankfort News.

As the News prints a list of tax-payers in the same issue, in which the taxes of last year are compared with this, and showing an increase of 38 per cent., its observation is well founded.

The Chief of Newspaper "Fakes."

There are few more disreputable things in the history of journalism than the forging of foreign dispatches by the New York World, an exposure of which has been made by the New York Sun. Remote country weeklies have been facetiously charged with having so-called correspondents from fashionable watering-places written in their own offices, and papers so near at hand as the Indianapolis Sentinel have been more than suspected of having their "Washington Bureau" situated in the editors' private sanctum, but even the authors of these petty frauds on the community have something to base their fashion letters and their Washington "news" on. They draw on the material furnished by other and more enterprising papers and upon their own knowledge of the subjects in hand. The New York World had no basis but the vaguest surmises as to the opinions of Bismarck and Schiaparelli, but did not prevent it from publishing what purported to be interviews with those gentlemen by the World's special correspondents. When challenged by the Sun to produce proof of their genuineness it presented some cable receipts which the Sun declares to have been given for dispatches that were first cabled by the World to its London correspondent, after being printed, and then returned. The Sun further investigated the matter by sending agents to Schiaparelli, who declared the stuff rubbish, and said he had never heard of the World, and to the editor of a Hamburg paper who was said to have introduced the World correspondent to Bismarck. The Hamburg editor declared that he had never heard of the World, and that the use of his name was fraudulent. What the World did now to offset the effect of this exposure is not known, and after all, it makes little difference, except in the discredit such disgraceful proceedings throw upon journalism in general. In itself the World has long been discredited by the reputable and discriminating part of the community, and though it is at present the official organ of the Democracy in New York, it is regarded with suspicion and distrust by the better element of that party. The career of such newspapers must inevitably be short-lived, and unless its course is speedily changed a few years hence the World will have dropped out of sight.

THE modern youth, even he who is fed upon the most orthodox Sunday-school doctrine, is not able to accord the ancient Jacob the respect with which the pastors and spiritual teachers think proper to endow him, the cause for this lack of reverence being the inexcusable manner in which he allowed himself to be "worked" by his prospective father-in-law. The youth of the period does not serve seven years for a wife only to have the wrong girl palmed off upon him in the end, nor does he go on and serve seven years more in order to secure the right one at last. The anti-polygamy laws, it is true, would interfere with such a proceeding now, but the modern lover knows a way worth two of Jacob's. He marries the right girl and makes his peace with the "old man" afterwards. Henry Schmidt, of West Fork, Ind., did not follow this course when he served Mr. Souman three years for nothing except the promise of getting the eldest Miss Souman for his wife at the end of that time, and then saw her go off and marry another man; but Schmidt can hardly be called modern. He is certainly a wail from a past age, or an innocent dropped into this worldly planet, from some other sphere, perhaps Mars. No native American, at least, would be caught that way once, to say nothing of a second time. If somebody doesn't advise Schmidt to elope with the younger Miss Souman, for whom he has promised to serve papa Souman as farm-hand four years longer, and to do it without delay, then the young Americans of West Fork are not living up to their privileges—their duty, indeed. It is a long jump for Schmidt from Jacob's time into the end of the nineteenth century, but he can make it safely with help.

A WRITER who has been studying the history and condition of the Iroquois Indians, or Six Nations, a remnant of which people still found in New York State, says the name of George Washington is still regarded by them with great reverence, their ancestors having been deeply impressed by the enlightened and humane treatment they received at his hands. According to the Iroquois tradition, no white man can enter the Indian heaven, but in order to give Washington a chance they have adopted a new article of faith respecting his state after death. The belief which has gradually grown up concerning him is thus set forth, and represents the Father of his Country as a very lonely ghost:

Hard by the entrance of heaven is a walled-in inclosure, whose ample grounds are laid out with avenues and shaded walks. In the middle is a beautiful mansion constructed in the fashion of a fort. Every object in nature which can please a cultivated taste has been gathered into this inclosure. It is a place of perfect felicity, no word ever passes his lips. Arrived in the inclosure, and in a state of perfect felicity, he is destined to remain throughout eternity in the solitary enjoyment of the celestial residence prepared for him by the Great Spirit.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE has returned from her summer tour abroad, but did not bring her present husband, Mr. Willie Wilde, with her. She explains to an interested world that Willie suffers from stomach and liver troubles, and will remain on the other side because this climate is too stimulating for him. As a husband Mr. Wilde is evidently a disappointment, but as advertising material for the Madame he may still be made to serve.

THE edict of fashionable Boston is that spoons shall be practically banished from the table, their use being reduced to the lowest possible limit. This is all very well for fashionable Boston, but the women all over the country who have succeeded at much trouble and expense in securing large

stocks of souvenir spoons will hardly permit any such authority to dictate to them. Those spoons have to be displayed; it is a feminine necessity.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Not Quite All.
Lutter—Oh! You think you know it all, don't you?
Wittier—No, not quite. For instance, I don't know how you manage to get a living.

An Outing.
"This confinement is killing me," complained the Russian prisoner.
"You do look pale," commented the guard.
"I'll see that you get a knowing-to-morrow."

The Principle of It.
"I want to understand why all the rest of my teeth should ache just because one of them happens to be a little sore."
"Oh, the others are on a sympathetic strike, I suppose."

Corn on the Ear.
Watts—This is the season for corn on the ear—something I am especially fond of.
Potts—If you had a corn that got on its ear every time there was a rain-storm within forty miles of here, as mine does, you would entertain different views.

How Should She Know?
Mr. Wickwire—I am put down for a speech at the meeting of our class. Don't you feel proud of me?
Mr. Wickwire—I don't believe you could say one hundred consecutive words to save your life.
Mr. Wickwire—Oh, you think that way because you have never given me the chance.

THE STATE PRESS.

THE truth is beginning to dawn on the minds of intelligent Democrats that their chances for victory are not so favorable as they deemed them to be a few weeks ago.—Shelbyville Republican.

WE look for a far more decided Republican victory in the coming election, on this account, than has characterized any preceding presidential struggle since the establishment of this government.—Michigan City News.

PRESIDENT HARRISON's order that retaliatory duties be levied upon Canadian traffic through St. Mary's canal is a fitting answer to the impudence which has characterized the course of the Canadian government.—Michigan City News (Dem.).

If you wish to make a free-trade editor happy telegraph him a "full account of some factory closed down by the sheriff," or of the advent of "grasshoppers," or of "potato bugs destroying the crops." Calamities just now are his assets.—Vernon Journal.

LET it be remembered that under the Democratic tax law a man can deduct his indebtedness from his deposits in bank; but the poor man with a mortgage on his farm or little home cannot deduct the indebtedness from the value of his farm or home.—North Vernon Banner.

WE are acquainted with a man who was formerly a radical free-trader—he was what is often called a free-trade Republican; about one year ago he went South and entered the rice cultivation, and he has now returned a strong protectionist.—Richmond Item.

THE Republican central committee has opened headquarters at the New Avenue Hotel, and an active, energetic campaign will be made in this county. Democracy will find they will have no child's play to keep their "Gibraltar" in line at the coming election.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

THERE are many exclamations of "The gerrymander must go!" but nevertheless it will not "go" unless it is forced to such action. It can be strangled to death in Indiana, just as it has been in Michigan, if there is enough leadership and courage left in the Republican party to undertake it.—Lafayette Courier.

THE disgrace of Indiana to-day is the shameless disfranchisement of the voters by the last Democratic gerrymander. There is a feeling quite general that the courts of our own State should right this great wrong, and it is to be hoped that the people will soon be taken in this direction.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

THE most pressing duty of the Republican managers in this State is to immediately proceed to bring the Democratic gerrymander before the Supreme Court for adjudication. That it would be declared unconstitutional, as in Michigan, is a likelihood. There is no greater outrage of the people and menace to republican government anywhere.—Vincennes Commercial.

THE concurrent testimony of the safest and best observers of the political situation in this State is that Indiana is safer for Harrison than it was in 1888, and will be a larger majority this year than it did then. Not only is the party in entire harmony from one end to the other of the State, but it is perfectly certain that of the large immigration of mechanics to the gas belt less than three out of four are Republicans, and will vote the Republican ticket.—Richmond Palladium.

WHAT would the business man, what would the laboring man think if he saw a political party urging that the water should be taken out of houses and gas and electricity out of the streets, that our tracks should be torn up and the lumbering omnibuses replaced by the railway and street car? He would think that the managers of such a party had parted with common sense and were insulting the intelligence of the people. Yet such is the attitude to-day of the organized Democracy when it invites the business man and laboring man to exchange their national bank dollar for the State's fiat money of the days before the war.—Shelbyville Republican.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

MR. REED's latest epigram is: "I think the very best thing about the Democratic party is that it never does what it says."

THE Toledo Blade thinks Isaac Fussy Gray might at least tell an anxious public why he and Stevenson didn't meet at Indianapolis recently.

COL. H. N. THOMPSON, a Washington Democrat and newspaper man, declares that it would be a blessing if Mr. Cleveland could be kept out of Congress for all time.

SPEAKING of the labor troubles at Homestead, Governor McKinley recently expressed the opinion that they would not figure in the campaign, as the Democratic leaders would be very chary about taking an issue that might be loaded at both ends.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, who is busily organizing women's Republican clubs in New York, urges the women to give special attention to "first voters and by educational and social agencies to win them to the Republican side." Her general plan includes the formation of parlor reading circles for the study and discussion of Republican doctrine, the giving of luncheons, teas and banquets where political questions may be socially considered, and the circulating of Republican literature and newspapers in the homes of the people.

THE New York Press says that ex-Congressman Einstein, who is a member of the Republican county committee, met Gov. Flower a few days ago. They are old friends.

"Well, how is it going?" asked the Governor. "Why, we are just going to walk over you," replied Einstein. He thought the Governor would show some spirit. Instead of that Flower smiled quite happily, as though this prospect pleased him, but he added, "You won't get the Legislature," and in that response seemed to be suggested the key-note of the Democratic State campaign.

CANDIDATE STEVENSON is not pleased with the way things are being conducted by the Democratic campaign managers. In New York, the other day, he declared that too much time was being wasted in getting down to work. He complained that in Indiana there was absolutely nothing being done to place the voters or even the leaders into line, and he practically read the riot act to Mr. Hartity and his associates for their rainbow-chasing. The Republicans, he said, were in superb condition in

Indiana, and unless something was done as soon as it would be impossible to counteract the work already done by the Republicans.

SOUTHERN Democrats are beginning to "kick" because of the decision of the national committee to spend no money in the South because it wanted to concentrate its efforts in the West. "The trouble about Harrison and Watterson is that they are the other way," is that they think every body else is as crazy about Cleveland as they are, and would be willing to bet that Cleveland could carry Mars. Now I was, as you know, opposed to Cleveland's nomination. Since he has been nominated, though, I have turned in for him, but all the other Southern Democrats were for the first time in years we must make a hard fight. That takes money, but we can't get it, as it is needed in the West."

FROM BUZZARD'S BAY.
I find, every section,
New causes for dejection;
What shall I do my sinking hopes to raise?
I really think I'd better
Write some one a brief letter:
I haven't written one for two whole days.
—Kansas City Journal.

WILL ATTACK IT IN COURT

Prominent Attorneys Retained to Test the Validity of the Gerrymander.

Suit Will Be Filed Next Week—Democratic Record on Pension Bills—Enthusiastic Republican Clubs

The State central committee's mail, it is said, is flooded with communications from Republicans from all over the State inquiring if it is true, as rumored, that proceedings to test the constitutionality of the gerrymander act are about to be begun. The writers urge that the test be made, and some of them contain offers of financial assistance in such a cause. To all such the committee, it is said, expresses full approval of such a suit, if one shall be determined on. The fact was ascertained, however, that such a suit is certain to be instituted. It will probably not be filed for several days, and will then be filed in another county. It is understood that the attorneys for the plaintiff in the suit will be Addison C. Harris, Charles W. Fairbanks, Winter & Elam and A. W. Wishard. The case will course be taken from \$5 to \$10; to the Supreme Court, and a decision is expected before the election. Republicans everywhere believe that under a fair apportionment the Legislature would be Republican and a Republican elected to the United States Senate to succeed David Turpie. The last Democratic apportionment act was meant to keep the party against the will of the people, and its overthrow will be hailed by all honorable citizens, irrespective of party.

Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State central committee, was asked for confirmation of the information, but he would neither affirm nor deny. All he said was: "I find there is but one expression among Republicans on the subject, and that is that the present apportionment is unconstitutional and should be overthrown. The committee, however, is not prepared to say what will be the outcome."

A Democratic Veteran's Figures.
"This," said Chairman Gowdy, handing the Journal reporter two type-written sheets, "was given me by a Democratic soldier who has been searching the records to see if the Democratic claims that Democratic Congressmen are true friends of the veteran. This Democrat," continued the Chairman, "told me he was using the sheets to convince other Democratic veterans that they should not vote the Cleveland ticket." Below are the contents of the sheets:

The arrears of pension bill, passed Jan. 19, 1879:
Democrats for the bill..... 49
Democrats against the bill..... 61
Republicans for the bill..... 116
Republicans against the bill..... 0
Wilson's pension bill, passed Feb. 2, 1880, (increasing widows' pensions from \$8 to \$12):
Democrats for the bill..... 80
Democrats against the bill..... 66
Republicans for the bill..... 113
Republicans against the bill..... 0
The amputation bill, passed Aug. 4, 1888:
Democrats for the bill..... 75
Democrats against the bill..... 51
Republicans for the bill..... 91
Republicans against the bill..... 0
Widows' arrears bill, giving widows pensions from the date of the husband's death:
Senate: Democrats for the bill..... 1
Democrats against the bill..... 20
Republicans for the bill..... 22
Republicans against the bill..... 0
The disability pension bill, granting pensions to disabled soldiers and dependent parents and children:
Democrats for the bill..... 23
Democrats against the bill..... 66
Republicans for the bill..... 113
Republicans against the bill..... 0
Prisoners of war bill:
Democrats for the bill..... 24
Democrats against the bill..... 78
Republicans for the bill..... 119
Republicans against the bill..... 0

Patrick Egan Club.

The Patrick Egan Club held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night at the T. R. club-rooms, No. 64 East Court street. M. C. Moran presided. R. E. O'Brien was elected permanent secretary. Twenty-eight new members, all of whom previously were Democrats, were received. A number of these were secured as members through the efforts of A. Jackson Kane, of West Indianapolis. The total membership is now about 225. The club will purchase a hall, which will make a splendid showing in all the parades during the campaign. Its membership is continually growing, the accession being Irish and American citizens, intelligence, independence and patriotic appreciation of the significance of the campaign.

Tenth Ward Club.

The Tenth Ward Republican Club met last night in Mozart Hall. Twenty-nine new members were received, making a membership of nearly one hundred. Speeches were made by Messrs. Griffith, Lacey, Allen and president W. C. McBride. The meeting was a spirited one and demonstrated that the Tenth ward Republicans have entered the campaign with zeal.

Mr. Haywood's Visit.

George P. Haywood, Republican candidate for Reporter of